

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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NESDAY, AND FRIDAY,
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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mam-
moth sheet is published every Tuesday morn-
ing at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in ad-
vance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as
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article to be sent by mail.

JOHN FLOURNOY,
Attorney at Law, Notary Public,
DEVOTES HIMSELF TO THE
COMMERCIAL & ADMIRALTY PRACTICE,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

COLLECTIONS in all parts of Missouri and Illinois at-
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HOCKEY, HALL & Co., Merchants, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sept. 9, 1857—ly.

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.
GORIN & GAZLAY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCES.
Messrs. JAS. TRAUB & Co.; GARVIN, Bell & Co.;
McDOWELL, YOUNG & Co.; HUGHES & HUTCHISON; LOW
& WHITNEY; JAS. E. BREED, Esq.; HAYS, CRAIG & Co.;
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CANNON & HARRISON; CRISP & WHITE; ARAT & BAR-
LEY; CURD & Co. (Aug. 17, 1857—ly.)

M. D. M'HENRY. W. H. M'HENRY.
M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,
ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,
DES MOINES, IOWA.

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk
county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the
United States District Court.
They have also established a General Agency for the
transaction of all manner of business connected with
Land Titles.
They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell
lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the
best securities.
They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Terri-
tories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that
country is offered.
The Senior partner having been engaged extensively
in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for
nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged
in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during
which time he has made actual survey of a large portion
of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they
will be able to render a satisfactory account of all busi-
ness entrusted to them.
They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money,
upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and
sell Lands on Commission, upon a careful investigation of
Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can
find desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling
on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of
Third street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
March 11, 1857—ly.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street,
opposite the Telegraph Office. Will practice law in all
the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.
Dec. 7, 1857—ly.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's
Telegraph Office.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and
in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.
Oct. 28, 1853.

MOREHEAD & BROWN,
Partners in the
PRACTICE OF LAW,
WILL attend to all business confided to them in the
Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts
which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or
both may always be found at their office, to give counsel
or transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1852—ly.

LBS. HAMS, SIDES AND SHOULDERS, in
store and for sale by W. A. GAINES.
April 1, 1857.

J. W. McCLUNG,
(Formerly of Kentucky.)
Attorney at Law & Real Estate Broker,
3d Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.
WILL loan money for capitalists at 24 to 36 per cent
upon real estate worth double the loan, (Minnesota
has no usury law) and make investments in city or
country property to the best advantage.
The best Kentucky references given if required. Cor-
respondence solicited.
Jan. 7, 1857—ly.

S. D. MORRIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and
in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly
to the collection of debts in any part of the State.
All business confided to him will meet with prompt
attention.
Office on St. Clair street in the new building
next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G.
W. Craddock's office.
Feb. 20, 1857—w&wby.

B. & J. MONROE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
JAMES MONROE
BENJAMIN MONROE
WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and
in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly
to the collection of debts in any part of the State.
All business confided to him will meet with prompt
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next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G.
W. Craddock's office.
Feb. 20, 1857—w&wby.

WALL & FINNELL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
COVINGTON, KY.
Office, Third Street, Opposite South East City Hall.
W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell,
Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals,
at Frankfort.
May 5, 1852—ly.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.

REFER TO
HON. J. J. CRISTENDEN, } Frankfort, Ky.
GOV. W. POWELL, }
HON. JAMES HARLAN, }
TAYLOR, TURNER & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.
G. H. MONROE & Co., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
W. TANNER, Louisville, Ky.
July 23, 1853—ly.

ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.
OFFICE on Shortstreet between Limestone and
Upperstreets. (May 23, 1856—ly.)

J. H. KINKAD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.
WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Da-
vies, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining coun-
ties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin St. Office.
May 6, 1857—ly.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL
HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the prac-
tice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases
as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Ken-
tucky, and to such engagements as he may make in
other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give
opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in
writing, or on records presented to him. He will promp-
tly attend to all communications relating to the business
above described, and may at all times, except when ab-
sent on business, be found in Frankfort.
March 30, 1857—ly.

JOSHUA TEVIS,
Counselor and Attorney at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
OFFICE—COURT-PLACE, NEAR SIXTH STREET.
RESIDENCE—East, near Sixth, near Broadway.
June 8, 1857—ly.

FRANK BEDFORD,
Attorney at Law,
VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.
Dec. 1, 1856—ly.

T. N. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.
WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. His Office is at his resi-
dence, near P. Swigert's, entrance on Washington street.
Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1849, 75—ly.

MORTON & GRISWOLD,
Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and
Job Printers, Main street, Louisville, Ky.
HAVE constantly on hand a complete assortment of
Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and
Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every
description, quality and price.
Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied
at small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.
April 1, 1854—ly.

GEORGE STEALEY,
CIVIL & MINING ENGINEER,
AND
LAND SURVEYOR.
Office at Smith, Bradley & Co., Land Agents, 95
Randolph street, South side, between Clark and Dear-
born streets, Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 14, 1853—ly.

N. D. SMITH. C. O. SMITH.
N. D. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALCOHOL,
COLOGNE AND PURE SPIRITS,
Nos. 16 & 18, West side Second St., bet. Main & Market
LOUISVILLE, KY.
August 26, 1857—ly.

GEO. W. GWIN. G. W. OWEN.
GWIN & OWEN,
Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery,
STORE IN HANNA'S NEW BUILDING,
MAIN STREET,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
Jan. 30, 1857—ly.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
SHOES,
LADIES' SLIPPERS AND GAITERS,
WITH OR WITHOUT HEELS.
LADIES' BUSKINS.
MISSSES AND CHILDRENS
GOAT AND KID BOOTS.
BOYS GAITERS AND SHOES.
—ALSO—
GENTS LASTING SHOES
AND
GLOVE KID OXFORD TIES.
JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS AND FOR SALE AT
EVANS'
SHOE AND BOOKSTORE.
July 1, 1857.

H. G. BANTA,
PAINTER & PAPER HANGER.
To the Citizens of Frankfort and Sur-
rounding Country:
I AM THANKFUL to you for past favors, and hope by
strict attention to business and by doing good work,
to merit a continuance of the same in the following
branches of my trade:
HOUSE PAINTING.
All kinds of Zinc, White and Enamelled Finished Paint-
ing, Wall, Ceiling and all kinds of plain House and
Painting done in the most durable manner. Mixed
paints always for sale.
SIGN PAINTING
All kinds of Signs, Fancy and Plain Signs, also, Signs
neatly painted on Glass, or Transparent Cloth for Show
Windows; Trunks and Umbrellas marked at short no-
tice.
IMITATIONS OF WOODS & MARBLES,
Mahogany, Maple, Walnut, Rosewood, Oak, and all
kinds of Staining and Imitations of all kinds of Marble,
in the best manner.
GLAZING
Of every description, such as Sashes for Houses, and
Green Houses, ledged in Putty. All kinds of Stained
and Frosted Glass furnished and Glazed in the very
best style.
PAPER HANGING.
Every kind of Pannel, Match, Plain or Ornamental
Paper Hanging; Testers and Fire Screens neatly paper-
ed.
June 24, 1857—ly.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF FANCY ARTICLES,
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
POMADES FOR THE HAIR
Of every style and price at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
TOOTH BRUSHES,
A beautiful assortment, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
COMBS
every description and material, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
HAIR BRUSHES.
The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
DONTALGIC PREPARATIONS,
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder,
&c., at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

DOG GRASS BRUSHES.
For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
FANCY SOAPS
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes and perfumes,
at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
FINE TOILET BOTTLES,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
FINE COLOGNE,
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles, suitable for
the toilet, or otherwise, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.
The genuine Lubin's as well as a variety of other's
make, in new styles, and at all prices, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

EVERYTHING
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies
or Gentlemen can desire, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A handsome selection will be opened in due time for
the approaching holidays, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Dec. 1, 1856.

GREENWOOD
FEMALE SEMINARY,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Mrs. M. T. RUNYAN, Principal.
Miss LAURA M. KENDALL, Teacher of Music.
THE Eighteenth Session of this School will commence
on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1857, in the new
and spacious School House, just erected for the purpose,
at Greenwood.
EXPENSES PER SESSION.
Board, including Fuel and Lights, \$60.00
Tuition in English studies, 25.00
French, Latin, Drawing and Painting, each, 20.00
Music on Piano, 10.00
Use of instrument for practice, 5.00
Washing, 5.00
Stationery, 5.00
Instructions in plain and ornamental needle work
without charge.
No deduction for voluntary absence.
For further information address the Principal.
July 24, 1857—3m.

J. L. MOORE & SON
Are receiving an unusually
LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
MANY STYLES ENTIRELY NEW AND VERY
HANDSOME.
Their custom is of the best, consequently prices very
low.
Those wishing goods of superior quality at low rates,
will do well to make them a visit.
Aug. 31, 1857—6w.

12 CASES FRESH PEACHES and 12 CASES PINE
APPLE, in store and for sale by W. A. GAINES.
April 1, 1857.
100 BBLs. KANAWHA SALT, for sale by
W. A. GAINES,
April 1, 1857.

SMITH, WALLER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS.
OFFICE—MASONIC TEMPLE,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
(GIVE particular and personal attention to the invest-
ment of money for others in Lands, Town Lots,
&c., in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and
to the location of Land Warrants. They will also invest
money on BOND AND SECURITIES, at highly remunerative
rates of interest, for parties desiring it.
Their facilities and opportunities for investment, expe-
rience in the business, and acquaintance with the
great North-West, warrant the belief that they can make
as safe and profitable investments as any parties in the
West.
All letters of inquiry or on business promptly answer-
ed. Address, SMITH, WALLER & CO.,
Box No. 2887, Chicago, Illinois, or
J. T. BOYLE Danville, Ky.

MRS. M. HERRENSMITH,
RESPECTFULLY invites the particular
attention of the Ladies of Frankfort and
the vicinity, to the beautiful assortment of
FALL & WINTER MILINERY
AND
Fancy Goods,
Consisting of the following articles:
BONNETS from 50 cents up to \$18.
LADIES DRESS CAPS from 50 cents up to \$4.
ALL KIND OF HEAD DRESSES.
RIBBONS, of all quality and prices.
CHILDREN'S BONNETS,
And all kind of Worsteds Gowns for Children; Cloaks
and Fur for Ladies and Children; all kind of Kid Travel-
ing and Riding Gloves for Ladies; Dress Trimmings;
Ladies Corsets; Hoop Skirts of all patterns, and all kind
of necessary articles of Ladies wear.
Particular notice is called to a great variety of Worst-
ed stockings, a new fashion kind of Comb for keeping
on the Bonnets, and Hair Pins to hold on Bonnets also;
all kinds of Fancy and Common Hair Pins, also a great
variety of Gum Elastic Hair Pins to prevent the hair from
falling out; all kind of Puff Combs; Gum Elastic Hair
Combs; all kind of Combs; Tooth Brushes, Needles and
Pins; Ladies and Children's Belts; Ladies Embroider-
ed and Common Handkerchiefs; Chinelle Scarfs for La-
dies; Worsteds Undershirts and Worsteds Hoods for
ladies to wear to evening parties, and a great variety of
Fancy Articles too numerous to mention.

Mrs. HERRENSMITH
Having personally selected these Goods in the Eastern
Cities from the best manufacturers, she flatters herself
that her efforts in catering for the good taste of the La-
dies of Frankfort will be duly appreciated. I return
my thanks to my friends and customers and hope they
will all call again, as I will give my particular attention
to their wants.

BLEACHING & TRIMMING
Done in the latest and best style. I will sell every thing
as low as possible. Call and examine before purchasing.
I will have an OPENING on SATURDAY, October
10th, on Main Street, in the old stand of Dr. MUNSEL,
and will also keep the store on Main street,
Oct. 9, 1857—ly.

STOVES! STOVES!!
I HAVE just received a large assortment of the best
COOKING STOVES ever brought to the city of
Frankfort, which I can sell as cheap as can be bought
in Louisville, for cash. Give me a call and see for your-
self.

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware,
in all its various branches, wholesale and retail, as cheap
as it can be bought elsewhere in the city. Job
work executed with neatness and dispatch.
Tin Gutting and Spouting
made up on the shortest notice and most reason-
able terms. All of those who are in want of
Copper, Tin or Sheet Iron Roofing
would make it their interest to give me a call before
going elsewhere.
Don't forget to come to Old Bank Building, one
door from the corner Main and St. Clair streets.
June 11, 1856—ly. H. R. MILLER.

MERCHANT & SMITH,
PLUMBERS AND TINNERS,
Shop on St. Clair Street, Opposite the Postoffice.
FRANKFORT, KY.
WATER Closets, Bath Tubs, Hot and Cold Shower
Baths, Wash Sinks, Pans and Fancy Wash Stands,
and every description of Plumbing work put up in the
most workmanlike manner.
Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work, Spout-
ing and Gutting
of all descriptions.
Continually on hand a large assortment of
Cisterns, Well and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead
Pipe, &c.
All orders promptly attended to.
Feb. 13, 1857—ly.

PHOENIX FOUNDRY,
TENTH ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND CANAL,
OFFICE NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH.
WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent, Manufacturers of Steam
Engines and Machinery for Saw or Grind Mills, Coal
Mines, &c., &c., Cranks, Gudgeons, Grind Irons, Saw
Slides, Carriage Segments, Cotton Ginn Segments, and
Pistons, Car Wheel and Grate Bars, Mill Spindles, Mill
Doors and Stirrups, always on hand.
Hotchkiss' Reaction Water Wheels
or Grist or Saw Mills.
A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing &c.
Castings made at the shortest notice.
April 19, 1856—ly. WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent,
Louisville, Ky.

R. RUNYAN,
A BAKER & RUNYAN'S old stand, has just received
an addition to his present stock of Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, &c.,
To which he invites the attention of the public, as he
will sell as low as the lowest. Give him a call.
April 6, 1857—ly.

Wolfe, Dash & Fisher,
(Successors to Wolfe, Gillespie & Co.)
IMPORTERS and Jobbers of Foreign and American
Hardware, Cutlery, Gillespie's Guns, Pistols
and Rifles, 38, Warren street, New York.
Nov. 14, 1856—ly.

For Rent.
THE BARBER'S SHOP attached to the Capital Hotel
is for rent, from the first day of November next.
Oct. 9, 1857—ly. D. MERIWETHER.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS
OF THE
Charter Oak Life Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
In compliance with an Act to regulate the Agencies of
Foreign Insurance Companies in the State of
Kentucky, and passed by the Legislature of Kentucky,
March 3, 1856.

STATEMENT.
1st. The amt. of its actual capital stock is \$500,000 00
2d. The amount of its capital stock, ex-
clusive of stock notes, and in bank
stocks, cash bonds and mortgages, is 150,000 00
3d. The assets of the company are:
1st. Amount of cash in hand and in
the hands of agents or other per-
sons, 29,202 55
2d. Bonds owned by the company are
county bonds with interest, 150 00
3d. Debts to the company secured by
mortgage—none.
4th. Debts otherwise secured, viz:
Bills receivable, upon interest,
including mutual prom. notes,
Obligation for capital stock ap-
proved by the Directors of the
company, and by the comp. of
the State of Connecticut,
Cash loans on endorsed promi-
ssory notes with collateral secu-
rity, chiefly on demand and at
about 12 per cent. interest, 51,996 03
Accrued interest to the company
on investments, 10,209 76
5th. Debts for premiums at interest, 34,144 75
6th. All other securities, viz:
Bank stock in cities of Hartford
and New York, 109,791 00
Cash in Bank on deposit on de-
mand, bearing interest, 50,000 00
Personal property of the compa-
ny, 2,000 00
Perforated Railroad stock at 10
percent. interest, 300 00
\$502,844 34

4th. Losses due and unpaid—none.
5th. Losses adjusted and not due, 111,000 00
6th. Losses in suspense waiting for fur-
ther proof—none.
7th. All other claims against the company
or other indebtedness, whether due
or not due—none except ordinary cur-
rent bills.
8th. Payment of losses resisted, &c.—
Never resisted any.
9th. The act of incorporation of this Com-
pany was granted by the Legisla-
ture of Connecticut at its May session, A.
D. 1850, and is the same as filed in
the office of the Auditor of Kentucky
in July, 1855.
The undersigned hereby certify that the foregoing is
a true statement of the affairs of the Company ac-
cording to their best knowledge and belief.
S. M. WHITE, Secretary.
HARTFORD, July 14th, 1857.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.
COUNTY OF HARTFORD, July 17, 1857.
Personally appeared, James C. Walker and Samuel
H. White, subscribers of the foregoing instrument, to
me known as aforesaid, and made oath to the truth of
the same according to their best knowledge and belief.
Before me,
J. H. WALKER, Justice of the Peace.
A true copy from the original on file in this office.
Frankfort, Ky., July 17, 1857.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
FRANKFORT, KY., July 1, 1857.
This is to certify that J. M. MILLS, as Agent of the
Charter Oak Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.,
at (Frankfort) Franklin county, has filed in this office
the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of
an act, entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign
Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and
having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersig-
ned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of
at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as re-
quired by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent aforesaid,
is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and
transact business of insurance at this office in Frankfort,
for the term of one year from the date hereof. But
this license may be revoked if it shall be made to ap-
pear to the undersigned that since the filing of the state-
ments above referred to, the available capital of said
Company has been reduced below one hundred and
fifty thousand dollars.
In testimony whereof, I have set my hand, the day and
year above written.

THO. S. PAGE, Auditor.
J. M. MILLS, Agent.
Frankfort, Ky.
Sept. 16, 1857—w&w2w.

STATEMENT
OF THE
New York Life Insurance Company,
Up to the 1st day of July, 1857, made in conformity with
the requirement of the law of Kentucky.

ASSETS:
Cash on hand, \$23,372 50
320 Shares Delaware and Hudson Canal
stock, par \$22,400, 34,652 50
Albany City Water Bonds, par \$50,
000, 52,500 00
Waterford and Rome Railroad Bonds,
par \$24,000, 22,800 00
Hudson River Railroad Bonds, par
\$25,000, 6,430 98
New York Central Railroad Bonds,
par \$6,000, 5,733 74
180 Shares Merchant Bank Stock, par \$9,
000, 16,203 75
100 Shares Bank of Commerce Stock, par
\$10,000, 10,002 50
75 Shares Bank of the Republic Stock,
par \$12,000, 1,800 00
30 Shares American Exchange Bank
Stock, par \$5,000, 5,593 50
90 Shares Metropolitan Bank Stock, par
\$9,000, 9,906 79
50 Shares Park Bank Stock, par \$5,
000, 5,536 25
Loans on stocks, 40,927 37
Bonds and mortgages first lien, 484,225 00
Premiums on Life Policies, bearing
interest, 40,277 42
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums
due subsequent to 1st July, 1857, 12,979 95
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents,
17,167 97
\$1,206,214 05

LIABILITIES.
Losses due and unpaid—none. \$25,000 00
Losses adjusted and not due, 8,000 00
Losses resisted—believed to be fraudulent
or unjust, 11,000 00
Accumulated dividend interest, 34,344 30
Taxes in litigation about, 6,000 00
\$84,944 30

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.
Morris Franklin, President of the New York Life In-
surance Company, being duly affirmed, doth declare
and say, that to the best of his knowledge, information
and belief, the above statement is a true and correct
statement of the affairs of the said Company, and that
all the investments therein referred to were made in
good faith, and not for any temporary expediency; that
the assets of the said company were, at the date of the
said statement, \$1,206,214 05, as therein set forth, and
invested as therein stated.
Affirmed this 22d day of July, 1857, before me,
E. A. STANBURY, Com. Deeds.
A true copy from the original on file in this office.
Auditor's Office, Ky., July 1, 1857.

THO. S. PAGE Auditor.
J. M. MILLS, Agent.
Frankfort, Ky.
July 15, 1857—w&w2w.

JOHN SHILLITO & CO.,
Nos. 101, 103 & 105 West Fourth Street,
CINCINNATI.
IMPORTERS OF
DRY-GOODS & CARPETING!
Respectfully call the attention of their Customers and
Purchasers generally to the opening of their New Store,
on Monday, the 1st inst., with an extensive and varied
assortment of
DRY-GOODS,
CARPETING,
FLOOR OIL CLOTH, &c.
Families, Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Steamboat Owners,
and Strangers may depend upon finding the best class
of goods, Wholesale and Retail, at prices as low as they
can be purchased in the Eastern Cities.
Aug. 24, 1857—w&w3m.

PREMIUM
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Warerooms
OF
C. PROAL,
A large assortment of
Coach and Buggy Harness,
Wagon and Cart Harness,
SADDLES AND BRIDLES
Of every variety.
TRUNKS, VALISES AND CARPET BAGS,
LINEN AND WOOLEN HORSE COVERS, &c.
All orders left with C. G. Graham, of Frankfort, or
sent direct to the proprietor will receive prompt atten-
tion. Persons visiting Louisville wanting articles in
my line will find to their interest to give me a call be-
fore purchasing elsewhere.
Remember the Four Store, Third Street,
between Main and Market. (July 13, 1857—6m.)

THIS is a new medicine admirably adapted for its pur-
pose, and pleasant to the taste, at
April 4. DR. MILLS' Drug Store.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.
Morris Franklin, President of the New York Life In-
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and say, that to the best of his knowledge, information
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PREMIUM
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Warerooms
OF
C. PROAL,
A large assortment of
Coach and Buggy Harness,
Wagon and Cart Harness,<

THE COMMONWEALTH. KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 21, 1857.

Prayer by Rev. JOHN C. HARRISON, of the Methodist church.
The Journal of Saturday was read by the clerk.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the passage of sundry bills which originated in that House.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. HAYCRAFT offered a joint resolution to take a recess from the 23d instant to January 4th, 1858—lies on the table one day under the rule.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. GARRARD and FISK, which were appropriately referred.

REPORT OF AN ENROLLED BILL.

The committee on Enrollments reported "a bill for the benefit of Samuel R. Reynolds," correctly enrolled.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. IRVINE, County Courts—a bill to amend the acts authorizing the county court of Madison county to subscribe stock in turnpike road companies: passed.

Mr. GILLIS, County Courts—a bill for the benefit of James H. Parker, clerk of Campbell county court: passed.

Same—a bill to change the time of holding the March term of the Oldham quarterly court: passed.

Mr. BLEDSOE, Internal Improvement—a bill to amend the act chartering the Bloomfield and Springfield turnpike road company: passed.

Mr. BRUNER, Education—a bill for the benefit of school district No. 18, in Laclede county: passed.

Mr. TAYLOR, Revised Statutes—a bill from the H. R. to amend the laws allowing fees to justices: passed.

Same—a bill from the H. R. to amend the acts in relation to officers' fees; with the opinion that it ought not to pass: rejected.

Same—a bill amending article 1st, chapter 70, of the revised statutes: ordered to be printed, and placed in the orders of the day, and made special order in committee of the whole for January 2d, 1858.

Same—a bill to amend article 18, chapter 27, of the revised statutes; [repeals law requiring the county judge to be clerk of the quarterly courts, and makes the county clerk clerk of the quarterly courts], with an amendment prepared by the committee, providing for paying the county judge out of the county levy for holding the quarterly courts.

Mr. HAYCRAFT offered a substitute for the committee's amendment.

Mr. WALKER moved that the bill and amendments be made the special order for Jan. 4, 1858: carried.

Mr. TAYLOR, same committee—a bill to amend the 4th chapter of the revised statutes in relation to gaming. The further action on this bill was cut off by the

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 11 O'CLOCK.

Being "a bill to take the sense of the people as to the propriety of calling a convention to amend the constitution."

Mr. HAYCRAFT addressed the Senate in favor of the bill.

Mr. WALTON opposed the bill.

The bill was postponed until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

MOTION.

Mr. READ moved that the Speaker appoint a committee to ask leave to withdraw from the H. R. the resolution ordering the printing of the reports of the Kentucky agricultural society.

Messrs. READ, WALKER, SMITH, and FISK, advocated the motion, and

Messrs. WHITAKER, MALLORY, ANDREWS, SUDDUTH, and PORTER, opposed it.

The vote was then taken on the motion, and it was negative; yeas 15, nays 17.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The resolution in relation to referring all H. R. bills to committees, when taken up, was adopted.

H. R. BILLS.

Were taken up and referred to standing committees.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The unfinished report of the Revised Statutes committee, being

"A bill to amend the 42d chapter of the revised statutes, [which was cut off by the orders of the day], was then taken up: ordered to be printed, and placed in the orders of the day.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. GROVER offered resolutions instructing the committee on the Penitentiary, which were amended on motion of Mr. ANDREWS; and then they were rejected by a tie vote.

MOTION—RECESS.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that the rules be suspended to take up the resolution of Mr. HAYCRAFT to take a recess from the 23d instant until the first Monday in January; the rules were suspended.

Mr. IRVINE moved an amendment to the resolution, that the members shall not receive any per diem during the recess.

A debate on the resolution and amendment sprung up, in which a number of Senators participated.

Mr. IRVINE withdrew his amendment.

Mr. GRUNDY offered, as a substitute, a resolution to adjourn on Wednesday, to meet on Monday next.

Mr. WALTON moved to strike out Wednesday and Monday, and insert Thursday and Saturday next: rejected, yeas 11, nays 21.

Mr. TAYLOR moved to strike out Monday next, and insert Saturday, the 2d of January, in Mr. GRUNDY's substitute: rejected, yeas 14, nays 18.

The motion was then taken on the adoption of the substitute of Mr. GRUNDY, and it was adopted in place of the original; yeas 19, nays 13.

The question then came up on the original resolution, as amended, [to take a recess from Wednesday until Monday next]; and it was rejected; yeas 13, nays 19.

Mr. ANDREWS offered a resolution to adjourn from the 24th of December, to Monday, the 4th day of January, 1858, at 10 o'clock, a. m.: rejected; yeas 13, nays 19.

REPORTS OF PENITENTIARY.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the reports of the keeper and physician of the Penitentiary: ordered to be printed.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 21, 1857.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. BULLOCK, of the Presbyterian church.

The Journal of Saturday was read by the Clerk.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, Propositions and Grievances—an act for the benefit of Jacques Guirac: passed.

Also—a bill to change the dividing line between the counties of Perry and Letcher, for the benefit of Samuel Lusk: passed.

Also—were discharged from the further consideration of a petition for the benefit of Diana Mylot, and the petition referred to the committee on Claims.

Mr. GRAY, Privileges and Elections—a bill to establish an additional voting place in the Clear Creek district, in Knox county: passed.

Also—a bill changing the place of voting in district No. 4, in Bullitt county: passed.

Mr. CLEMENT, Privileges and Elections—a bill creating an additional justice's' and voting district in Crittenden county: passed.

Mr. MACHEN, Judiciary—an act to repeal sec. 2 of an act authorizing justices to hold inquests in certain cases: passed.

Also—a bill to prevent the destruction of fish in the Kentucky river and its tributaries: passed.

Also—an act to amend the law in relation to [increasing the allowance to \$100], with the opinion that it ought not to pass: rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to reconsider the vote by which the third reading of the bill was refused.

Mr. JONES advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON thought the opinion of the committee correct.

Mr. BROWN proposed to amend by striking out the minimum limit of \$50.

Mr. JONES proposed to amend by making the maximum allowance \$75.

Mr. BROWN'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. JONES'S amendment was rejected.

And then the original bill was rejected.

Also, reported that in the opinion of the committee, it is inexpedient to pass a law punishing free negroes who may aid in the escape of slaves, by selling them into slavery for life.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 11 O'CLOCK.

CONVENTIONAL INTEREST.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. JOHNSON in the chair: upon the bill reported by Mr. DEHAVEN from the committee on Judiciary, to establish a conventional rate of interest, and amending the usury law.

The original bill proposes 10 per cent. as the maximum rate, to be fixed by contract.

Mr. GRAY'S amendment proposes 5 per cent.

Mr. HUSTON'S amendment proposes 8 per cent.

The question being upon the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Gray—

Mr. EAVES proposed a substitute for the bill and amendment.

This substitute fixes the rate at 10 per cent. and prohibits incorporated banks from exercising the privileges of this bill; also, that a greater rate of interest than six per cent. shall not be received on any bond or obligation of a deceased person, after maturity, for a longer period than six months after the executor or administrator shall have qualified; or if there be no probate, for a longer period than 12 months after decedent's death.

The other provisions of the substitute are substantially the same as the original bill.

Mr. HUSTON said that by way of bringing on the discussion, he would move to strike out of the bill all after the enacting clause. He would not vote to strike out, but merely made the motion to bring the whole matter before the committee.

Mr. MACHEN thought the committee was not yet ready to discuss the bill, and that it would be better to take further time to think about the matter, but if the committee wished to discuss the subject now, he had no objection.

Mr. GRAY was opposed to the establishment of a conventional rate of interest. The Legislature rejected such a bill two and four years since, when money was plenty, and now, why adopt such a measure when money has become scarce? A man could not buy a plough nor a cow without being compelled to incorporate in the note a promise to pay 10 per cent. interest.

The provisions of the bill were oppressive upon the poor man. Public sentiment would change in two years, and an indignant and outraged people would demand its repeal.

Mr. LEATHERS said he had obtained the leave to bring in this bill, and thought it was right. He would rather have his right arm amputated than introduce and advocate a measure which would oppress the poor man. The same character of law was in existence in other States, and so far as he could learn there was no oppression resulting from its operations. Under existing laws the rich men of the country placed their money in deposit banks, where they could realize a percentage, in the way of interest, equal to that now proposed to be legalized. He was opposed to brokers, private bankers, deposit banks, and all that kind of institutions, and under the present system, these concerns were supported to the disadvantage of the regularly chartered banks and the people.

Again, the establishment of a conventional rate of above six per cent. and equal to that allowed by adjoining States, would have the effect of keeping our capital at home. He was informed from the best and most accurate statistics, that during the past year some two and a half millions of dollars had left Kentucky for investment elsewhere. He knew of \$65,000 that had left his county (Anderson) for investment in Minnesota, and supposed the same proceeding was going on elsewhere in the State. He hoped the Legislature would pass this bill, which in his opinion would remedy this evil, and keep our capital at home. He believed that at least 900 out of the 1200 voters in his county were in favor of the provisions of this bill, and that they would sustain him in his vote upon the subject; but he was willing to stand or fall upon the subject he had taken.

Mr. L. elaborated his views at considerable length, but our space forbids us to follow him further.

Mr. MACHEN moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again: adopted.

The committee rose and reported through their chairman, that they had made some progress in the consideration of the bill, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

On motion of Mr. MACHEN the substitute offered by Mr. Eaves, was ordered to be printed, and the whole subject postponed until the 7th day of January next.

By consent, Mr. BARBEE offered an amendment to the substitute, which was ordered to be printed and placed with the other papers.

This amendment proposes to strike out the 3d section of the substitute, which provides that all contracts for the loan or forbearance of money or other thing, at a greater rate than legal interest, except at the conventional rate, shall be void as to interest, and insert a provision that the contract shall be void both as to principal and interest.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to limit the time in which actions, suits and motions may be commenced to set aside sales made under decrees and executions: passed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

An act to declare the office of common school commissioner and county judge incompatible: referred to committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of the Danville and Dix river turnpike road company: referred to committee on Internal Improvement.

An act to incorporate a turnpike road company in Washington county: referred to committee on Internal Improvement.

An act for the benefit of Thomas P. Smith: referred to committee on Judiciary.

An act to amend the 43d chapter Revised Statutes: referred to committee on Revised Statutes.

An act to amend the charter of the Hustonville, Liberty and Columbia turnpike road company: referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

An act to amend the Hustonville and Coffeeville turnpike road company: referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

An act in relation to fees of commonwealth's attorneys: referred to committee on Judiciary.

An act to change the time of holding the Greenup quarterly court: passed.

An act to transfer the records of certain surveys: referred to committee on County Courts.

An act to amend the charter of the Franklin insurance company, of Louisville: referred to committee on Judiciary.

An act to provide for the election of special judges of the city court of Louisville, and for other purposes: passed.

An act for the benefit of Thomas Patterson, of Madison county: passed.

An act to amend an act regulating the duties of commonwealth's and county attorneys: referred to committee on Judiciary.

An act for the benefit of E. P. Hill's administrator, with amendments by the Senate: amendments concurred in.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Was granted to Mr. CHAMBLIN on account of sickness.

BY GENERAL CONSENT.

Mr. McCREARY, Internal Improvement—an act to incorporate the Big Sandy navigation company: passed.

Mr. LINDSEY, select committee—a bill for the benefit of Ira H. Stout and wife: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES—CONTINUED.

Mr. MACHEN, Judiciary—an act to amend the charter of the city of Covington: passed.

Also—an act to incorporate the German gymnastic association of the city of Covington: passed.

Mr. KELSEY, Judiciary—a bill for the benefit of Joshua Oaks: passed.

Mr. DEHAVEN, Judiciary—a bill for the benefit of J. D. Ballard: passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of Jno. S. Adams: passed.

Mr. HUSTON, Judiciary—a bill to amend an act creating a sinking fund for Clarke county, approved March 4, 1856: passed.

Also—a bill to amend section 614 of the civil code of practice, in relation to depositions. [Allows the taking of depositions of witnesses living 30 miles distant, either in or out of the county.]

Mr. MACHEN moved to strike out "30," and insert "not exceeding 20."

The amendment was rejected.

The bill then passed.

Also—a bill to prevent runaway marriages: ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Also—a bill to amend chapter 86, Revised Statutes, regulating sales of infants' lands: passed.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. A. H. TALBOTT moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to establish a game law was laid on the table, and the vote was reconsidered.

And the House adjourned.

Douglas Denounced by the South.

Senator Douglas has fairly been banished from the Administration. An elaborate leader in the Washington Union, and in the Richmond South, have done the business. He is hereafter to be classed among apostates, "to stay out in the cold" with Black Republicans, and sinners, that is, unless the President and his friends are mistaken as to their strength, about which point there is still some reason to doubt.

We subjoin the following passage from the editorial of the South, on the defection of Douglas:

"By all the mysterious rites appropriate to the celebration of so signal an apostasy, Stephen A. Douglas renounces the faith of the Democracy, and is received into the communion of the Black Republicans."

"We cannot afford indifference to the treachery of Senator Douglas. He was a politician of considerable promise. Associating with Southern gentlemen had smoothed down the rugged vulgarities of his early education, and he had come to be quite a demure and well behaved person. We call that good—very good."

In the beginning of his career he was identified with the anti-slavery party, but the same salary influence to which he owes the improvement in his manners wrought a wholesome change in his political opinions.

"Judge Douglas was rapidly growing in the confidence of the Southern Democracy, and after a worthy moral trial he might have been thought a little more than a fair specimen of the breed of his high ambition. But his impatient desire would endure no further postponement of gratification. He has taken the fatal step; he has passed the Rubicon, and must now be regarded as an enemy to the South and the Democratic party."

"In fact, his change of position is as sudden as it is violent, and is precisely that sort of conversion which implies either the miraculous agency of immediate inspiration, or the subtle influence of corrupt motive. The Senator has never been suspected of any intimate converse with the inhabitants of the South; but neither is he thought to be inaccessible to the approaches of the Evil One."

In an apostasy so signal and incapable of explanation on the hypothesis of a sincere conviction of judgment, the world will scarcely be at a loss to detect the operation of an ambition that would sacrifice every obligation of patriotism to the gratification of its own unchastened desires."

IMPORTATION OF LAMAS.—Among the arrivals at this port yesterday, we notice that of the Panama railroad company's brig E. Drummond, from Aspinwall. She has on board, brought direct from the care of an intelligent naturalist, Mr. Eugene Roehm, accompanied by two herdsmen, 42 lamas from South America. These animals are in fine condition, and have been imported into this country in the belief that they can be successfully introduced into the wool growing districts of the western States, and become more valuable than even sheep, by saying its just good. Avoid such men. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One tablespoonful taken every morning (fasting) is a certain preventive of cholera, Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever, or any prevalent disease.

Price only \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

Sole proprietor, J. H. McLEAN.

Principal depot on the corner of Third and Pine sts., St. Louis, Mo.

For sale in Louisville by BELL, TALBOTT & Co., Springer & Bro., and Raymond & Patton.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT.

The best Liniment in the world for man or beast.

Another Remarkable Cure.

Performed by McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. Read for yourselves.

Thomas Ford, a blacksmith, living near Cass avenue on Tenth street, had a horrible running sore on his foot. He tried various liniments, Salves, &c., but could do it no good. He despaired of ever being able to work at his trade again, because he could not bear any weight on his foot.

He purchased a bottle of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, he is now perfectly cured.

Rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, bruises, sprains, stiffness in joints, swellings, sore throats, colds, catarrhs, wounds, fresh cuts, sores, burns, scalds, &c., yield to the "magic" influence of this wonderful Liniment.

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia it is an infallible remedy for chafes, galls, scratches, cracked heels, lameness, sprains, swellings, splints, distensions, swellings, wounds, rheumatism, and various other diseases which animals are liable to from injuries or accidents.

Every Country Merchant should obtain a supply of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. It sells rapidly, because it always cures.

For sale by J. H. McLEAN, proprietor, corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.; also for sale as above.

For sale in Frankfort by AVERILL & KEARNS.

Sept. 7, 1857—1y.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT.

LOW PRESSURE.

Regular U. S. Mail Packet between LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS.

SOUTHERNER.

TRIPLETT, Master.

Leaves Louisville every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M., and arrives at Memphis every Friday at 3 P. M.

This boat is fitted up and furnished in the latest and most elegant style, with every regard for the comfort and convenience of passengers; is piloted by a careful and experienced man, well known to the community, who by strict attention to business hopes to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

C. BASHAM.

X. B. The Southern connects promptly with the Memphis and New Orleans packets. Passengers ticketed through for \$25 00.

Dec. 4, 1857—6m.

DAON AND LARD—

600 lbs Bacon Shoulders;

400 lbs Bacon Ham;

500 lbs Bacon Lard;

100 lbs Prime Lard;

COURT OF APPEALS.

MONDAY, Dec. 21, 1857.

CAUSES DECIDED.

McMillen v. McMillen, Garrard; affirmed.

Conner v. Parker, Franklin; affirmed.

Renfro v. Renfro, Garrard; affirmed.

Rogers v. Wright, Bourbon; affirmed.

Walker v. Mitchell, Madison; reversed.

Anderson v. Anderson, Lincoln; reversed.

Hugely v. Hugely, Madison; reversed.

ORDERS.

Mitchell v. Kinnard, judgment, Madison;

Crawford v. Hart's ad'm'r, judgment, Boyle;

Lattimer v. Burton, judgment, Boyle;

Rodes v. Rodes, judgment, Boyle;

Pulliam v. Rodes, judgment, Boyle;

McKee v. Pope, judgment, Garrard;

Anderson v. Dickerson, judgment, Garrard;

Brown v. Wright, judgment, Lincoln;

Moseley v. Moseley, judgment, Mercer—were argued.

When our desires are fulfilled to the very letter, we always find some mistake which renders them anything but what we expected.

Health comes of itself; but we are at great pains to get diseases. Health comes from a simple life of nature; diseases from the artificial life of nature.

The joys of parents are secret, and so are their griefs and fears; they cannot utter the one, and they will not utter the other.

"Papa, have guns got legs?" "No, my son."

"How do they kick, then?" "With their breeches, my son."

"Why should physicians have a greater loathing of the sea than anybody else? Because they are more liable to 'see' sickness."

McLEAN'S

STRENGTHENING CORDIAL

AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

The greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is distilled from a Berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs and barks known to the mind of man; viz: blood root, black root, wild cherry bark, yellow dock, dandelion, sarsaparilla, elder flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

Curing diseases by natural laws. When taken, its healing influences are felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any bilious matter in the stomach, and strengthens the whole organization.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Cholera, or Nervous Disease, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, inward Piles, Acidity or Sickness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Pain of Swelling in the Head, Palpitation of

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1857.

DOUGLAS' SPEECH.—In another part of our paper of today we publish the commencement of the great speech recently delivered by Senator Douglas in the United States Senate, but we are prevented from publishing it entire, in one issue, on account of the limited space allotted to us; it will be concluded in a day or two. Without committing ourselves to the Senator's views, we have merely to say that it will be admitted by all, that he defends his position in a masterly manner, and that it will be difficult for any one of the administration party to answer him satisfactorily.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—Several days ago we published a letter from Dr. Chiple, the humane and efficient superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, promising to send us specimens of molasses and brandy which he had manufactured out of the Sorghum Saccharum. He has done so, and we will take great pleasure in showing his interesting and highly successful experiments to all persons who may call upon us for that purpose. The molasses is far better than the ordinary sugar house molasses, while the liquor is by no means "bad to take."

We confess that we take great interest in the Sorghum. There are several questions, physical and moral, to be solved by this plant; and we have watched the progress of the experiment with lively interest. The Sorghum is a plant which, examined by its vegetable appearances, would be called a sort of cross on the maize and cane, and its actual properties partake of the nature of both. The saccharine principle of the maize is held in a very low degree; in the sugar cane in a very high degree. In the Sorghum, the saccharine matter approaches nearer that of the cane, than it does that of the maize. As the extent of ground over which it may be grown is very great, the cultivation very easy, and the dangers to which it is liable comparatively few, it is quite probable that in the Sorghum the saccharine matter may prove as profitable as in the cane, whose range is less, and whose exposure to loss is greater. This remains yet to be fully tested. We shall state here merely such facts as are reliable, and may be taken as premises from which the results of Sorghum culture may be inferred. One of the fullest experiments at manufacturing sugar and molasses from the Sorghum, was made in Mahoning county, Ohio. An intelligent gentleman of that county says: "The Sorghum, or Chinese Sugar Cane, for the last year or two, has been experimented on quite extensively, and very satisfactorily. Mills have been constructed for crushing the stalks, and specimens of sugar and molasses manufactured therefrom were exhibited at our County Fair."

In Meigs county, Ohio, the average of Sorghum molasses per acre was about 200 gallons. In Clermont county, of the same State, it was estimated that five hundred acres of the sugar cane was planted. In Warren several persons tried the experiment, and made molasses successfully. We mention these facts as *conclusive evidence* that the Sorghum may be successfully cultivated; that it will produce a very fair crop, and make both sugar and molasses. Tried by any test of growth and production the Sorghum is successful. There are two remaining questions not less important: First, Whether in competition with the tropical cane, both in the West Indies and the Pacific, it will be sufficiently profitable to induce extensive cultivation? And, second, Whether the distillation of Sorghum syrup will not draw it rather into the production of spirits, than that of sugar?—These problems remain to be tested.

In conclusion, we may congratulate the country on two certainly established facts: The first, that a new and valuable plant has been successfully introduced. And, secondly, that whatever may be the commercial value of the Sorghum, as a great staple, the people have in it a resource against an extravagant price of sugar and molasses, which being, unlike the maple tree, an annual plant of quick growth, stands ready at any moment to supply the domestic demand.

The Sorghum is another of the numerous evidences, furnished by our gardens and our orchards, of the migratory nature of fruits and vegetables. It is as foreign as the Persian peach in our midst, but may soon be as domestic. There is no reason why it should not be cultivated by those who desire to produce their own syrup or sugar; but, on the other hand, is no more likely to supplant Indian corn than the tomato has the potato. Yet the tomato is a common and valuable vegetable. We anticipate nothing wonderful from the Sorghum, but we think it will become an adopted and perhaps valuable plant.

THE CONCERT.—We trust that no one will fail to go to the concert, to be given by the choir of the Presbyterian Church, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, to night. A rare musical treat may be expected, as besides the sweet voices of some of the most charming of the Frankfort fair ones, several amateurs from the neighboring towns will add to the exquisite melody of the night's entertainment. We might add, too, that some experienced instrumental performers have volunteered their aid. By all means let all go to hear the "sweet singers" pour forth their soft, low, and exquisitely musical notes in one rich harmony.

FOOT SURGERY.—We call particular attention to the advertisement of Dr. Thos. H. D'Alton, which may be found in another column. He is now staying at the Mansion House, where he will take pleasure in administering relief to all persons having bad corns, bunions, troublesome toe-nails, or other diseases of the feet, who may apply to him.

Only those who have been afflicted with corns can appreciate the good fortune of having them speedily cured, and that without pain; this Dr. D'Alton guarantees to do. Those who feel interested in the matter can examine his testimonials, and as he has several from highly influential citizens of Frankfort, the public may feel assured that there is no humbug about it.

A GOOD HIT.—The Brown county Democrat, published at Georgetown, Ohio, has the following pointed hit, in its last issue:

NEW DEFINITION.—If the Washington Union is to be taken as a Democratic organ, we must revise and correct our Dictionary, as thus: Democracy—*Depriving the people of the right of suffrage, when you know they will vote against you!*

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS, On the President's Message, delivered in the Senate of the United States, December 9, 1857.

On motion of Mr. DOUGLAS, the Senate resumed the consideration of the motion made by him yesterday, to print the President's message and accompanying documents, with fifteen thousand and extra copies.

Mr. DOUGLAS said: Mr. President: When yesterday the President's message was read at the Clerk's desk, I heard it not imperfectly, and I was of the impression that the President of the United States had approved and indorsed the action of the Lecompton convention in Kansas. Under that impression, I felt it my duty to state that, while I concurred in the general views of the message, yet, so far as it approved or indorsed the action of that convention, I entirely dissented from it, and would avail myself of an early opportunity to state my reasons for my dissent. Upon a more careful and critical examination of the message, I am rejoiced to find that the President of the United States has not recommended that Congress shall pass a law to establish the Union under the constitution formed at Lecompton. It is true that the tone of the message indicates a willingness on the part of the President to sign a bill, if we shall see proper to pass one, receiving Kansas into the Union under that constitution. But, sir, it is a fact of great significance, and worthy of consideration, that the President has refrained from any indorsement of the convention, and has recommended that the course Congress should pursue with regard to the constitution there formed.

The message of the President has made an argument—an unanswerable argument in my opinion—against that constitution, which shows clearly, whether intended to arrive at the result or not, that, consistently with his views and his principles, he cannot accept that constitution. He has expressed his deep mortification and disappointment that the constitution itself has not been submitted to the people of Kansas for their acceptance or rejection. He informs us that he has unqualifiedly expressed his opinions on that subject in his instructions to Gov. Walker, assuming, as a matter of course, that the constitution was to be submitted to the people before it could have any vitality or life. He goes further, and tells us that the example set by Congress in the Minnesota case, by inserting a clause in the enabling act requiring the constitution to be submitted to the people, ought to become a uniform rule, not to be departed from hereafter in any case. On these various propositions I agree entirely with the President of the United States, and I am prepared now to sustain that uniform rule which he asks us to pursue in all other cases, by taking the Minnesota provision as our example.

I rejoice, on a careful perusal of the message, to find so much less to dissent from than I was under the impression there was, from the hasty reading and imperfect hearing of the message in the first instance. In effect, he refers that document to the Congress of the United States—as the Constitution of the United States refers to us to decide upon it under our responsibility. It is proper that he should have thus referred to it as a matter for congressional action, and not as an Administration or Executive measure, for the reason that the "Congress may admit new States into the Union." Hence we find the Kansas question before us now, not as an Administration measure, not as an Executive measure, but as a question before us for our free action, without any recommendation or interference, directly or indirectly, by the Administration now in possession of the Federal Government. Sir, I propose to examine this question calmly and fairly, to see whether or not we can properly receive Kansas into the Union with the constitution formed at Lecompton.

The President, after expressing his regret and mortification and disappointment, that the constitution had not been submitted to the people in pursuance of his instructions to Governor Walker, and in pursuance of Governor Walker's assurance to the people, says, however, that by the Kansas-Nebraska act the slavery question only was required to be referred to the people, and the remainder of the constitution was not thus required to be submitted. He acknowledges that, as a general rule, on general principles, the whole constitution should be submitted; but according to his understanding of the organic act of Kansas, there was an imperative obligation to submit the slavery question for their approval or disapproval, but no obligation to submit the entire constitution. In other words, he regards the organic act, the Nebraska bill, as having made an exception of the slavery clause, and provided for the disposition of that question in a mode different from that in which other domestic or local, as contradistinguished from Federal questions, should be decided. Sir, permit me to say, with profound respect for the President of the United States, that I conceive that on this point he has committed a fundamental error, an error which lies at the foundation of his whole argument on this matter. I can well understand how that distinguished statesman came to fall into this error. He was not in the country at the time the Nebraska bill was passed; he was not a party to the controversy and the discussion that took place during its passage. He was then representing the honor and the dignity of the country with great wisdom and distinction at a foreign court. Thus deeply engrossed in his whole energies were absorbed in conducting great diplomatic questions that diverted his attention from the mere territorial questions and discussions then going on in the Senate and the House of Representatives, and before the people at home. Under these circumstances, he may well have fallen into an error, radical and fundamental as it is, in regard to the object of the Nebraska bill and the principles asserted in it.

Now, sir, what was the principle enunciated by the authors and supporters of that bill when it was brought forward? Did we not come before the country and say that we repealed the Missouri restriction for the purpose of substituting and carrying out as a general rule the great principle of self-government, which left the people of each State and each Territory free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States? In support of that proposition it was argued here, and I have argued it wherever I have spoken in various States of the Union, at home and abroad, every where I have endeavored to prove that there was no reason why an exception should be made in regard to the slavery question. I have appealed to the people if we did not all agree, men of all parties, that all other local and domestic questions should be submitted to the people. I said to them, "We agree that the people shall decide for themselves what kind of a judiciary system they will have; we agree that the people shall decide what kind of a school system they will establish; we agree that the people shall determine for themselves what kind of a banking system they will have, or whether they will have any banks at all; we agree that the people may decide for themselves what shall be the elective franchise in their respective States; they shall decide for themselves what shall be the rule of taxation and the principles upon which their finance shall be regulated; we agree that they may decide for themselves the relations between husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward; and why should we not then allow them to decide for themselves the relations between master and servant? Why make an exception of the slavery question by taking it out of that great rule of self-government which applies to all the other relations of life?" The very first proposition in the Nebraska bill was to show that the Missouri restriction, prohibiting the people from deciding the slavery question for themselves, constituted an exception to the general rule, in violation of the principle of self-government, and hence that that exception should be repealed, and the slavery question, like all other questions, submitted to the people to be decided for themselves.

Sir, that was the principle on which the Nebraska bill was defended by its friends. In support of making the slavery question an exception to the general rule of self-government, it was argued that it was an odious exception which he before existed. Its whole object was to abolish that odious exception, and make the rule general, universal, its application to all matters which were local and domestic, and not national or Federal. For this reason was the language employed which the President has quoted; that the eighth section of the Missouri act, commonly called the Missouri compromise, was repealed because it was repugnant to the principle of non-intervention established by the compromise measures of 1820, it being the intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. We repealed the Missouri restriction because that was confined to slavery. That was the only exception there was to the general principle of self-government. The exception was taken away for the avowed and express purpose of making the rule of self-government general and universal, so that the people should form and regulate all their domestic institutions in their own way.

Sir, what would this boasted principle of popular sovereignty have been worth, if it applied only to the negro, and did not extend to the white man? Do you think we could have aroused the sympathies and patriotism of this broad Republic, and have carried the presidential election last year in the face of a tremendous opposition, on the principle of extending the right of self-government to the negro question, but denying it as to all the relations affecting white men? No, sir. We aroused the patriotism of the country and carried the election in defense of that great principle, which allowed all white men to form and regulate their domestic institutions to suit themselves—institutions applicable to white men as well as to black men—institutions applicable to freemen as well as to slaves—institutions concerning all the relations of life, and not the mere paltry exception of the slavery question. Sir, I have spent too much strength and breath, and health, too, to establish this great principle in the popular heart, now to see it frittered away by bringing it down to an exception that applies to the negro, and does not extend to the benefit of the white man. As I said before, I can well imagine how the distinguished and eminent patriot and statesman now at the head of the Government how the distinguished and eminent patriot and statesman now at the head of the Government would have been disappointed and mortified, if he had seen the Nebraska bill, the slavery question must be submitted to the people, it follows inevitably that every other clause of the constitution must also be submitted to the people. The Nebraska bill said that the people should be left "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way"—not the slavery question, not the Maine liquor law question, not the banking question, not the school question, not the railroad question, but "their domestic institutions," meaning each and all the questions which are local, not national, State, not Federal. I arrive at the conclusion that the principles enunciated so boldly, and enforced with so much ability by the President of the United States, require us, out of respect to him and the platform on which he was elected, to send this whole question back to the people of Kansas, and enable them to say whether or not the constitution which has been framed, each and every clause of it, meets their approval.

The President, in his message, has made an unanswerable argument in favor of the principle which requires that the question of slavery, as it is stated in the message, with more earnestness and force than any language which I can command; and I can draw your attention to it and refer you to the argument in the message, hoping that you will take it as a part of my speech—as expressing my idea more forcibly than I am able to express it. The President says that a question of great interest, like the slavery question, cannot be fairly decided by a convention of delegates, for the reason that the delegates are elected in districts, and in some districts a delegate is elected by a small majority; in others by an overwhelming majority, so that it often happens that a majority of the delegates are one way, while a majority of the people are the other way; and therefore would be unfair and inconsistent with the great principle of popular sovereignty, to allow a body of delegates, not representing the popular voice, to establish domestic institutions for the mass of the people. This is the President's argument to show that you cannot have a fair and honest decision without submitting it to the popular vote. The same argument is conclusive with regard to every other question as well as with regard to slavery.

But, Mr. President, it is intimated in the message that although it was an unfortunate circumstance, much to be regretted, that the Lecompton convention did not submit the constitution to the people, yet perhaps it may be treated as regular, because the convention was called by a Territorial Legislature which had been repeatedly recognized by the Congress of the United States as a legal body. I beg Senators not to fall into an error as to the President's meaning on this point. He does not say, as I have just said, that this convention had ever been recognized by the Congress of the United States as legal or valid. On the contrary, he knows, as we here know, that during the last Congress I reported a bill from the Committee on Territories to authorize the people of Kansas to assemble and form a constitution for themselves. Subsequently, the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Toombs) brought forward a substitute for my bill, after having been modified by him and many in consultation, was passed by the Senate. It is known in the country as "the Toombs bill." It authorized the people of Kansas Territory to assemble in convention and form a constitution preparatory to their admission into the Union as a State. That bill, it is well known, was defeated in the House of Representatives. It matters not, for the purpose of this argument, that was the reason of its defeat. Whether the reason was a political one; whether it had reference to the then existing contest for the Presidency; whether it was to keep open the slavery question; whether it was a conviction that the bill would not be fairly carried out; whether it was because there were not people enough in Kansas to justify the formation of a State—no matter what the reason was, the House of Representatives refused to pass that bill, and thus denied to the people of Kansas the right to form a constitution and State government at this time. So far from the Congress of the United States having sanctioned or legalized the convention which assembled at Lecompton, it expressly withheld its assent. The assent has not been given, either in express terms or by implication; and being withheld, this Kansas constitution has just submitted to the people such authority as the Territorial Legislature of Kansas could impart to it without the assent, and in opposition to the known will of Congress.

Now, sir, let me ask what is the extent of the authority of a Territorial Legislature as to calling a constitutional convention without the assent of Congress? Fortunately this is not a new question; it does not now arise for the first time. When the Topeka constitution was presented to the Committee on Territories, it was referred to the Committee on Territories, which was composed of measures relating to Kansas. The committee made a full report upon the whole subject. That report reviewed all the irregular cases which had occurred in our history in the admission of new States. The committee acted on the supposition that whenever Congress had passed an enabling act authorizing the people of a territory to form a State constitution, the convention was regular, and possessed all the authority which Congress had delegated to it; but whenever Congress had failed or refused to pass an enabling act, the proceeding was irregular and void, unless vitality was imparted to it by a subsequent act of Congress adopting and confirming it. The friends of the Topeka constitution insisted that although their proceeding was irregular, they were not so irregular that Congress could refuse to ratify or admit Kansas with that constitution. They cited a variety of cases, amongst others the Arkansas case. In my report, sanctioned by every member of the Committee on Territories, except the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Collamer), I reviewed the Arkansas case as well as the others, and affirmed the doctrine established

by General Jackson's administration, and enunciated in the opinion of Mr. Attorney General Butler, a part of which opinion was copied into the report and published to the country at the time.

THE UNITED STATES AND VENEZUELA.—It is manifest from the allusion contained in the President's Message to the state of our relations with Venezuela, that he is resolved to adopt energetic measures to obtain redress from that Government for the outrages committed upon our citizens.—The nature of the wrong complained of is substantially as follows:—In the year 1854 a party of sixty Americans, who owned and occupied an island called Avis Island, more than three hundred miles from the Venezuelan coast, and who were quietly engaged in collecting guano, were forcibly expelled from the island by order of the Venezuela Government, their property sold and the proceeds appropriated by the perpetrators of this outrage. Representations were immediately made to the Venezuelan authorities by the United States Minister at Caracas, of the lawless nature of the seizure of the island, and the robbery of the property of American citizens, whose occupation of the island, and prosecution of their business, had been sanctioned by the United States; but these representations have been persistently disregarded, although frequently and urgently renewed. It is rumored that in case the peremptory summons which our Minister has been instructed to deliver to the Executive at Caracas be disregarded, a vessel of war will be ordered to continue to negotiate at the point where diplomacy has failed, and to make seizures of Venezuelan property in satisfaction of the debt due to our fellow citizens for damage and loss in consequence of the act of Senior Pinares.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—We very much regret to learn that on Saturday evening last, a son of Mrs. Emily Burbridge, of Scott county, a boy of ten years of age, whilst playing with some other little boys near the residence of his grandfather, James F. Robinson, Esq., was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of one of his companions. A negro man who was near at hand took him in his arms and proceeded with him to the house, but the child expired before the negro arrived at the home of his bereaved grandparent. Jno. B. Burbridge, the father of the boy, was killed in a similar manner about ten years ago. The accomplished mother of the child was in Louisville at the time the accident occurred, and the shock to her was all the more terrible from the melancholy reminiscences it necessarily revived. She has the warm sympathies of her numerous friends in this great affliction.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.
An election for President and three Directors of the Frankfort Woolen Company, will be held at the counting room of John Watson & Co., in the city of Frankfort, on the 10th day of January, 1858.

By order of a majority of the Dec. 19—d. STOCK HOLDERS.
We are authorized to announce GEORGE B. HAMMOND as a candidate for the office of State Librarian. [Dec. 15, 1857—te.]

Christmas Books.
We have just received a handsome assortment of CHRISTMAS BOOKS. Call and examine before purchasing. No trouble to show goods. MORRIS & HAMPTON.
December 12, 1857—tf.

Dr. VON MOSCHIZISER, the well known Oculist and Aurist and sole owner of his celebrated *Pantoscopic Glasses* is now at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington. Deafness and all diseases of the Eye which require either medical or surgical operation treated and restored in a very few visits. [See Lexington papers.]
Dec. 10, 1857—tf.

Franklin Division, No. 28, S. of T.
Meets every Saturday night in the upper room of the Court House. Members of the Legislature, and other visitors who are Sons of Temperance are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Division.
WILLIAM FLYNN, W. P.

R. LONG, Rec. Sec'y.
Dec. 8, 1857—tf.

I. O. O. F.
CAPITOL LODGE No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday night at 7 o'clock. Transient members are respectfully invited to attend.
J. J. HAMPTON, Rec. Sec'y.

PILGRIM ENCAMPMENT No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets the second and fourth Thursday nights. Transient members of the Camp are respectfully invited to attend.
J. J. HAMPTON, Scribe.
Dec. 9—tf.

Cove Mill Flour.
The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.
Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted.
At the COVE MILL, by
Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

Masonic Notice.
HILAM LODGE No. 4, meets on the Second and Fourth Monday evenings of each month at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Lodge room in the third story over W. A. Gaines' store, adjoining the "Commonwealth Office," on Saint Clair street.
THE OFFICERS ARE:
H. WINGATE, M.
G. B. MACKLIN, S. W.
W. B. HOLEMAN, J. W.
A. G. HODGES, Sec'y.
J. W. PRUETT, Tr.
P. SWIGERT, S. D.
H. RODMAN, J. D.
C. N. JOHNSTON, S. & T.

Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend the meetings.
By order of the Lodge
G. W. LEWIS, Sec'y, pro. tem.
December 2, 1857—tf.

Watch Key Lost.
I HAVE LOST A LARGE GOLD WATCH KEY, with red Coraline Set. The finder will confer a favor by returning it to me.
Dec. 22. A. G. HODGES.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,
DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, is under the supervision of Col. B. W. MORGAN, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.

The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, Book-keeping and Business Forms, and in Modern Languages.

The twenty-second semi-annual session opens on the first Monday in February. Charges, \$102 per half-yearly session, payable in advance.
Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute, Franklin county, Ky.," or the undersigned.
Dec. 21, 1857—tf.
*Yeoman copy.

FOOT SURGERY!

CORNS AND BUNIONS.
For three or four days only in Frankfort.
THOS. H. D'ALTON, M. R. C. S., L. & E., Late Surgeon Pedlar to the Queen of England, Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, the King of Portugal, the late Queen and present Emperor of the French, and many of the most distinguished of the Nobility of England, France and Portugal, from Regent street, London, and Phoenix Lodge, Phoenix Park, Dublin, Isle of Man, Europe.

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE CITIZENS AND Assembled Gentry of Frankfort and vicinity, that he is at present on a pleasure and professional tour through this country, and that the Kentucky Legislature has assembled here, he has thought well to say for the above number of days at the Mansion House, where he may be consulted daily from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 4 o'clock, P. M., during his stay, in every department of FOOT SURGERY, especially Corns, Bunions and troublesome Toe-Nails, all of which, however bad or long standing, he guarantees to cure effectually.

IN A FEW MINUTES WITHOUT ANY PAIN.
The relief is instantaneous and as permanent as life. Terms strictly reasonable.

SEE HOME TESTIMONIALS.
[From T. S. Page, Esq., Auditor of State, Frankfort.]
Dr. D'Alton, on a former visit to Frankfort, extracted a number of very troublesome Corns from the feet of members of my family, and likewise operated on a Bunion in a skillful and masterly manner, without any pain. The relief was immediate, and continues permanent.
Frankfort, Dec. 18, 1857. THOS. S. PAGE.

[From J. M. Bush, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.]

Having submitted several troublesome Corns, hard and soft, to operations by Dr. D'Alton, I was pleased to have them removed with skill, and without the slightest pain. Dr. D'Alton is perfectly master of what he professes, and deserves the confidence of all who require his professional services.
J. M. BUSH, M. D.
November 30, 1857.

[From Dr. W. D. Stone, Dentist, Lexington, Ky.]
Dr. D'Alton extracted two Corns from my foot, one hard and the other soft, without the slightest pain. I take pleasure in recommending him to all who may require his professional services.
W. D. STONE.
November 30, 1857.

[From F. Dewees, Esq., late of the Northern Bank, Lexington, Ky.]

Dr. D'Alton has operated for a Corn on my foot, which he extracted without pain and in a skillful manner. Lexington, November 26, 1857. F. DEWEES.

Additional Medical References.
S. A. Cartwright, M. D.; J. Syme, M. D.; J. L. Crawford, M. D.; C. Beard, M. D.; New Orleans, J. C. Ingraham, M. D.; L. P. Blackburn, M. D.; E. M. Blackburn, M. D.; S. H. Hays, M. D.; D. J. P. Hays, M. D.; J. P. Hays, M. D.; B. F. Thomas, M. D.; J. Young, M. D.; Memphis, J. M. S. Athol, M. D., Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, in Indianapolis, Ind.; Geo. H. Torbet, M. D., and H. L. Batts, M. D., his assistants, in St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Cincinnati, and many others, too numerous to mention.

S. B.—Dr. D'Alton is the only legally qualified Surgeon in America practicing exclusively as Chiropodist. Beware of quacks. No professional connection with any other individual. Thousands of additional testimonials may be seen on application.
Dec. 21, 1857—6d.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

—AT—
AUCTION!
We would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, the members of the Legislature, and strangers visiting the city, that we are now in receipt of a large and well selected stock of

BOOKS,
Which we will dispose of at Auction, commencing
Friday, December 18th, 1857.
In the store-room under the Commonwealth Office on St. Clair street, commencing at 7 o'clock, p. m., and continuing every night until the entire stock is closed out. Our stock consists, in part, as follows:

Shakespeare, Bound in Every Style;
ALL THE LEADING POETS;
MISCELLANEOUS WORKS
OF THE DAY;
HISTORIES, &c., &c.
We would respectfully invite the Ladies to call and examine our Stock, as we have some fine
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
And will sell them very low at private sale.
J. F. SEWELL, Clerk.
Dec. 19, 1857—tf.

Lost.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, SOMEWHERE BETWEEN Dixon & Graham's and Judge Hewitt's, corner a light gray pair of PEBBLE GLASS SHOES, SPECIALLY CLES. The finder will be liberally rewarded by delivering them at Dixon & Graham's store, on St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky., or to the undersigned.
Dec. 21 1857—tf.

PUBLIC SALE

OF
NEGROES.
BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE WOODFORD Circuit Court, rendered on the 10th of October, 1857, in the case of P. B. Morrow, administrator, with the will annexed of Mary Stevenson, deceased, against John H. Jesse, Jr., as Commissioner, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Versailles, on

Friday, January 1st, 1858,
The following slaves, to-wit: SARAH, a woman about forty-four years of age; and INFANT CHILD, CLARA, a girl about fifteen years old; FANNY, a girl about seven years old; SAM, a boy about five years old; WILLIS, a boy about nine years old; S. A. M. man about four years old; CHARLES, a boy about nineteen years old; CAROLINE, a girl about fourteen years old; CHARLOTTE, a girl about eight years old; and SARAH, a girl about seven years old. The same are the slaves set forth in the petition in the above case. These negroes are all healthy, so far as known to me, and will be sold on a credit of six months from date, the purchaser to give bond with good security, having the force and effect of a replevin bond.
L. A. BERRY, Commissioner.
Woodford county, Dec. 11, 1857—td.
*Lexington Observer and Reporter copy to amount of \$2 and charge this office.

Notice
I hereby give, that after the publication of this notice for six weeks, application will be made to the Commissioner of Pensions for the issue of a duplicate of Warrent No. 78,229, of 11th February, 1847, and will, May, 1848, issued to George Martin, brother and Evaline Buckley, sister, and heirs at law of Amos J. Martin, deceased, Capt. in private company, 1st Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, in the War with Mexico, the same having been lost, and a caveat against its location entered in the General Land Office.
GEORGE MARTIN, EVALINE BUCKLEY.
Dec. 15, 1857—w6w.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS.
WE have this day commenced receiving Fresh Baltimore Oysters, and will continue to receive them daily during the Oyster season by Express, and sold exclusively for Cash by
Nov. 11 1857. GRAY & TODD.

POTATOES & APPLES.
150 BUSHELS Superior Potatoes, 50 Bushels fine Apples, in store and for sale by
Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

FRESH SUGAR CURED WHITE FISH.—A few packages, just received and for sale by
Nov. 23, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

NEW LARD.—A SMALL LOT OF NEW, FRESH AND SWEET LARD, for sale by
Nov. 23, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,
DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, is under the supervision of Col. B. W. MORGAN, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.

The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, Book-keeping and Business Forms, and in Modern Languages.

The twenty-second semi-annual session opens on the first Monday in February. Charges, \$102 per half-yearly session, payable in advance.
Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute, Franklin county, Ky.," or the undersigned.
Dec. 21, 1857—tf.
*Yeoman copy.

THE UNITED STATES AND VENEZUELA.—It is manifest from the allusion contained in the President's Message to the state of our relations with Venezuela, that he is resolved to adopt energetic measures to obtain redress from that Government for the outrages committed upon our citizens.—The nature of the wrong complained of is substantially as follows:—In the year 1854 a party of sixty Americans, who owned and occupied an island called Avis Island, more than three hundred miles from the Venezuelan coast, and who were quietly engaged in collecting guano, were forcibly expelled from the island by order of the Venezuela Government, their property sold and the proceeds appropriated by the perpetrators of this outrage. Representations were immediately made to the Venezuelan authorities by the United States Minister at Caracas, of the lawless nature of the seizure of the island, and the robbery of the property of American citizens, whose occupation of the island, and prosecution of their business, had been sanctioned by the United States; but these representations have been persistently disregarded, although frequently and urgently renewed. It is rumored that in case the peremptory summons which our Minister has been instructed to deliver to the Executive at Caracas be disregarded, a vessel of war will be ordered to continue to negotiate at the point where diplomacy has failed, and to make seizures of Venezuelan property in satisfaction of the debt due to our fellow citizens for damage and loss in consequence of the act of Senior Pinares.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—We very much regret to learn that on Saturday evening last, a son of Mrs. Emily Burbridge, of Scott county, a boy of ten years of age, whilst playing with some other little boys near the residence of his grandfather, James F. Robinson, Esq., was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of one of his companions. A negro man who was near at hand took him in his arms and proceeded with him to the house, but the child expired before the negro arrived at the home of his bereaved grandparent. Jno. B. Burbridge, the father of the boy, was killed in a similar manner about ten years ago. The accomplished mother of the child was in Louisville at the time the accident occurred, and the shock to her was all the more terrible from the melancholy reminiscences it necessarily revived. She has the warm sympathies of her numerous friends in this great affliction.

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE CITIZENS AND Assembled Gentry of Frankfort and vicinity, that he is at present on a pleasure and professional tour through this country, and that the Kentucky Legislature has assembled here, he has thought well to say for the above number of days at the Mansion House, where he may be consulted daily from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 4 o'clock, P. M., during his stay, in every department of FOOT SURGERY, especially Corns, Bunions and troublesome Toe-Nails, all of which, however bad or long standing, he guarantees to cure effectually.

IN A FEW MINUTES WITHOUT ANY PAIN.
The relief is instantaneous and as permanent as life. Terms strictly reasonable.

SEE HOME TESTIMONIALS.
[From T. S. Page, Esq., Auditor of State, Frankfort.]
Dr. D'Alton, on a former visit to Frankfort, extracted a number of very troublesome Corns from the feet of members of my family, and likewise operated on a Bunion in a skillful and masterly manner, without any pain. The relief was immediate, and continues permanent.
Frankfort, Dec. 18, 1857. THOS. S. PAGE.

